VOL. II, NO. 35.

THE HOME JOURNAL

"Pledged to no party's arbitrary sway, We follow truth where'er she leads the way."

Terms of Subscription.

AT THE ENDOF THE YEAR .. ollowing liberal terms are offered to Clubs

> - 20 00 Terms of Advertising.

equate one year, One column one year,
Three quarters of a column one year,
One half column one year,
One quarter of a column one year, One quarter of a column one year,
One column six months,
three
One half column six months,
three months,
One square one insertion,
Each subsequent insertion, if less than 3 months, Ten lines (or less) constitute one square No varia tion from this rule.

I grsonal Communications and editorial notices charged at double the above rates.

NEWSPAPER LAW. 1- All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their nubscriptions.

2.—If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until arrows and rearages are paid.

3.—If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the post office to which they are sent, they are held responsible until the bills are settled, and their papers ordered to be discontinued.

Subscriptions for a shorter time than one year must be paid in advance. Single copies sold at 10 cents.

Agents for the Home Journal. S. M. PETTINGILL & CO New York. T J. CUMMINGS Pullahoma.

WINCHESTER:

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9. OSBURN HOUSE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.,) Aug. 27, 1858.

Dear Journal: After a pleasant trip up to Toron to, Canada, and back, vin Niagara men. Andve carnestly assert that Falls, we are again in Ruchester, which place still exists, although projudice he would use his elient. some unknown incendiaries have been against the Administration at such a for two weeks trying to burn it out .- time as is aspecially. Mr. Bordan They have succeeded in destroying nan mayhave his faul s--who baproperty to the amount of about half not? B he has by no means begins a million dollars, and but for the ed the sala and the swith should an watchful vigilance to which the citi- describe. zens have been at last awakened. would undoubtedly continue their trip that a have become all any work of rase day. The flooren have | 1y-in e street -- in every low it at all disbanded because of some enui- every tel--on the cars, and at all ty against the corporation and refuse placeshere we have been and to to aid in the extinguishment of fires poor docratic party is a used and when they occur. In fact the Gremen | calumated by the anolicionists and are regarded by some as the agents repulsars. The most rapid aboliin firing the houses. We think, in the tion per in Syraouse says: "The present excited condition of the peo- sum I subtance of present democ ple an incendiary would be hung, if racy davery-no free lubor-slavery eaught, "without judge or jury." In univel." We mention these things numbers of instances of burning piles to she how the democratic party is of pine fagots have been discovered regad North, where every availain buildings just in time to prevent a ble fe is now being combined in general conflagration. While one oppoon to it, and much do we fear portion of the town is burning and the thatless all southern men co operbody of the people are drawn thence, ate in unit, this motley opposition thieves and abolitionists congregate willevail in the great battle of at the other to waylay and rob. In 176 Heaven forbid such should be such a place we now find ourself .-- theult, yet our fears are great .--Lia place we find the great bushy- In heart we cannot find room to headed Fred Douglas, editing and cere an administration or a party publishing a weekly newspaper and whby so doing we find ourself found him at a desk writing editorial. hour convictions, and we firmly upon the do ies of the office. Finding out who we were and that sait unless a better party than the we were from the South--Tennessee Derat e can be found in oppos tion -he laid down his pen and commenced to especially by Southern menconversation-asked about this man winderd be treason. Weigh the and that one in Tennessec-especial- m; Southern men, in your honest ly in relation to W. G. Brownlow .-- he and see if an unbiased decis-Fred was quite anxious for a full de- oil not proclaim us right. him, and we don't think, from the im- kr-that this black personification pression we made, that the nigger ed- oudence and rascality could so itor will endeavor to come in contact b avow his rebellious sentiments. with Mr. Browlow-not for a world. highty Burr was tried for an of-But Fred is very brave-not brave fwhich becomes an honor when either, but impudent. He says he is gred with the efforts which an abolitionist out and out -- says "the las is now making through his democratic party is composed of a set libeet, and yet white men-phiof villians"-says "old Buchanan is a lopisis-urge him on-would see rascal and has been treacherous to the ell-provided and happy negro of interests of the North," and finds lan- puth imbrue his hands in innoguage inadequate to convey the deep cood to satisfy their meddlesome love and sympathy he has far Gerritt &. No wonder we have disu- man has the elements of all things. Smith, whose name he has placed at \$s. No wonder the blood corthe head of his paper, as a candidate adly through the veins of every for Governor of New York. In fact, erner not lost to feeling. Oh, Fred has written a book-his autobi- is no place of torment to which ogrophy-and inscribed it to the Hon. uld not gladly look to an aboli-

olitionists of the North would permit. grace the Presidential chair. And what do they permit! They permit him in the first place to set up a printing office in Rochester and publish a newspaper in which he says our chief Magistrate is a rascal-that all his employees are rascals-that the

slaves of the South ought to be encouraged to insurrection at the point of the bowie-knife-that he doubts the virtue of any female white that owns a slave-besides scores of other sayings that ought to swing him on a gallows too high for buzzards to reach in their flight for filth. While seated in this brazen-faced fellow's office, a white man subscriber from Syracuse comes in with a complaint to "Mr." Douglas that he did not get more than one-fourth of his papers. "Ahl" replied "Mr." Douglas, "those rascally democrats have got it in their hands. They are not half so attentive to the mailing of my paper." Then followed a tirade of vinlictive abuse of the Administration and the democratic postmasters. We could but keep from Sent Free of Postage in Franklin County. giving vent to our feelings in a manner more expressive and decidedly more painful than words. God bless heart we say that it belooves econy men in the Suth to support an Ad ministration that has the whole abolition fraternity aroused against it. -

We do not dable in partizin a fairs. and no just ad honorable. Southern man can contientiously thus accuse us, when westate what we concerve to be the intest of the pro-slavery that man visi I e highly charged with We we no ised closely during at-

feels quite proud of it, we know Fred Northern men are not abolitionists .-does. Fred gave us several little pub- There are some who regard with fair- Mr. Editor; lications of his besides the paper. ness the rights of slave-holders-with We took them just to see what the ab- their aid the South may once more ticle in your paper of the 26th ult. The lorce.

> Well, we do not like to close without giving the readers of the Journal a short account of our trip to the Falls. It was by far the best time we have had since leaving home. We staid there two days, and during that time to behold the Falls from every point and in all manner. We went round be classed among the wonders of the world. They are the pride of Amencataract, and have, since they were discovered, exerted an attractive influctice over millions upon millions of the human race who have ficked thither year after year to gaze upon the tumultuous crash of water. The nower and majesty of the Almighty are, perhaps, more awfully exhibited and more fully realized in this stu- tionist is a disunionist. pendous waterfall than in any other scene on earth. The roar of the Fulls is semetimes heard at a great distance by the direction and strength of the

speak more fully in the future. bught, the Whirlpoot below the Falls; the Suspension bridge; the Devil's town's Heights and Gen. Brock's Monbut must say that need of them are visited because of the 25 cents, which is charged to see them. Of these ed at Brock's Monument, we will have more time.

A little explained, a little endured, a little passed over as a faible, and telhe rugged atoms will fit like smooth

"Forsake the world ere it forsake hee; and do all things to be agreeablate God, before him."-Very good advice, indeed.

fall below the average.

Northern Bank of Kentucky, died at

Major Charles J. Helm, of Kentucky, teeming it weekly with scores of black- c.by-jole and side by side with rellate Consul at St. Thomas, has been est falsehoods and libels on the South. puans and abolitionists. We wish appointed Consul to Cuba, and will sail We went up in Fred's office to day- nolengthen on this subject, yet we for Havana in about five weeks, to enter

> parts of Pennsylvania, that they sometimes take up with lawyers.

scription of the Rev. W. G. Brown- to Fred Douglass. We were star of infancy; the day star, of manhood; low, and we endeavored to satisfy angly astounded to think-to the evening-star of age. May we bask in their influence until we are sky high.

> "Sallie,' said a young man to his rednaired sweetheart, "keep your head away from me; you will set me on fire."

"No danger," was the contemptuous answer, "you are too green to burn."

An atom cannot be infinite, the congre gated will alone is infinite,

Such is the path of wisdom, he who would learn, may learn, for in himself

About sixty bales of new cotton have been received at Mobile.

Gerritt Smith. We reckon Mr. Smith t doomed eternally. But all the affections.

SLAVERY.

I have read the peculiarly strange ararticle to which I allude, is the answer to a communication from "a true Southerner" published in your paper a few weeks since. The writer of this article !very little in the habit of writing for a newspaper; but feeling that the whole argument of "Veritas" is untenable and contrary to the teachings and spirit of we availed ourself of the opportunity all law, human and divine, I have con-

cluded to notice some of his arguments. The text of "Veritas" is, "Extremes them, above them, below them, under mest," and upon this he bases all his arthem, and--we almost said over them. gument and from this deduces all his con-Of course this last feat would have clusions. Without entering upon a disended our career. We have viewed cussion of the constitutionality or nonthem over the right, over the left, in constitutionality of the law prohibiting front, by day-light and by moon-light, the African slave trade, I will notice the and we have unhesitatingly come to position of Veritas that "a true Southern the conclusion that they are some, er" and the abolitionists, by their resthough they "won't do to tie to." Re- pective courses and policy, are alike ally, the Falls of Niagara may justly for a dissolution. So far as the abolitionist is concerned I agree with Veritas that if his views are engrafted upon ca, unequalled ingrandeur, magnitude the country and carried out, the result and magnificience by any other known must inevitably be disunion; the abelitionist is so reckless as to disregard the and claim to be supported by a "higher law." Admitting that the constitution of the United States does recognize the institution of slavery, but insists that the

have a political existence. When these showing the untenability of this arguabout a confederation, this institution unnecessary that I will pass on. things and a pie-nic which we attend- reflection and discussion in that patri- may say that in my illustration of the us have them out of the Union. The ctic and talented body representing the rule I do not give sufficient time bespeak in the future, when we shall colonies, and finally that deliberative tween the original wrong doer and the and deep thinking body adopted for the subsequent claimant. In reply to which people of the whole Union-who sanctioned it-a compact recognizing in able to see how any length of time can letter and spirit the institution of slavery make a time a moral wrong a moral tect them, this is the question. Not then it become a part of the contract of right. I can not see how a right what is to be the consequence of claimthe Union. It was and is one of the chains conceived and perfected in wrong, ing our own, let us have our rights rethat brought us together, and forms a very although the inception and perfection be gardless of consequences. Why remain important link in the tie of our political co existence, it was and is a condition in made a good and moral right by bare Thereby when I read articles for a glothe articles of union and copartnership transmission however often that rious Union," I cannot help thinking between the States, and all the true Southern man wants is the execution of that con- that all titles to property must of neces- tites of cowards and not for noblemen and The wheat crop of Russia is said to tract, he wants nothing more, he will have sity be deraigned from the original freemen. nothing less. Oh, but says Veritas this de- source and the doctrine of time and mand on the part of the South may lead M. T. Scott, Esq. President of the to disunion. I do not know how that Veritas cannot effect the moral of the inmay be, but for one I am ready to say if stitution of slavery, besides I think a Lexington on Friday last, 20th August. a demand or the enforcement of my con- man in rather glim business relying at stitutional rights leads to disunion, let it the bar of grace upon the statute of limlead there. If the South is to be denied itations. the privileges and rights of freemen and l that too when those rights are in aliena- all it is only a presumption, and what is fered to do wrong. If such things keep bly vested in them by a contract by their the law of this land upon that subject .fathers. Then let us cease to be a con- It is about this that after the lapse of generated since the days of '76, then a A down-east Editor says, that the girls stituent of that government which a long time, the law will leave a thing as handful of men dissolved the Union for a are so hard up for husbands in some retuses the contract. If the doctrine of it finds it, not that it assumes that that cup of tea, and now millions are afraid submission thus taught to and sought to thing is right by any means, but simply to do it for a negro. be impressed upon the South be the true for the sake of quiet and therefore all one, no one has security even in Ten- inquiry as to the right or wrong is cut The following toast was recently given nessee against the hand of the plunderer. off or forever closed. This is a rule of at a ladies' fair: "Women, the morning If we must submit to gross and palpable human law applicable to human action wrong because resistance might or even and has been adopted in the law by anwould produce division, then by the ology from the statutes of limitations to same mode of reasoning, the owners of and quiet the rights of property. So Mr. all kinds of estates must never open their Editor if slavery was wrong in its incaplips or raise an arm against the tress- tion it is time we were getting rid of it. passer upon his rights, but submit to it, If "it is an evil, the curse of the South, and allow him to take it, and convert to let us get clear of that evil and that curse, his own use, although the laws of God ret us walk up to the task before us and and man afford him a plain, unembarrass- to that duty we owe our children & relieve ed remedy, he must not claim protection them of an evil and curse, if a curse set under these laws, because he thereby about removing it. Teach your children runs a great risk of producing division to remove it, help "a fanatic North" to and ill will in the community in which remove it. Let us not raise the child to he lives. Such reasoning places the continue the sin, but let us go to work Southern American people in a worse like men and christians and blot it from condition than men were in the early the land. If I thought as Veritas writes, world when men were allowed ownership I would go to work without a moments as long as they continued to use and oc. delay, at least in my household. cupy, but the moment they abandoned the possession, the one who took the pos- it, morally or otherwise. Where is the

would be werse, for the reason that pos- authority for its maintenance and con-

strikes my mind. It is certainly unouthorized by any rule of law and is as certainly against morals; but let us notice it in a legal point of view. In that shape it presents itself thus: the kidnapconstitution and confess his disregard, the law, but Veritas comes to him, and ble support, there being this sort of creathat Reinous sin Veritas so plainly sees slavery. institution is an immoral and degraded in the kidnapper. Now let us see into 1 believe the African Slave trade was one, and therefore must be abolished, and what this position involves itself, (the right while it existed. I think the law from this train, of reasoning the aboli whole wrong being in the first taker) prohibiting it should be repealed and On the other side the Southern rights lives in another State. B. had to be a blessing to the South. It is not an evil man claims that the institution is moral- trespasser in order to steal; he removes nor a curse, and having it given to us by ly, politically and socially right and with that property into Tennessee and God, and guaranteed to us by the conbut of course it is constantly modified that it is ordained of God. Such is always meets Veritas, who, advised of B's ob sitution and laws of the land, let us prothe doctrine of the true Southern man, tention, purchases from him. Of course tect and de end it "at all hazzards and wind. Of this grand sight we shall in this he meets with opposition in the there is no wrong in Veritas, because he to the last extremity." The fact that a wild abolition moralist, unsurpported by was not at the original taking and con- fanatic North threaten a to dissolve the The principal spots of interest to be any authority save the heated, whirling version and did not know of it. Ergo, is Union, because we insist upon our rights, visited besides the great Fall itself, brain of the emancipation monomaniac, guilty of no wrong and not subject un- should not and I trust will not deter us are: The ground where the memor- The Southen Rights man goes still fur- der the law to be made account for the for a moment from defending our rights. the battle of Lund,'s Lane was ther and says to a "fanatic North," - property he has thus obtained from B.; If they are of so bad faith as to stand slavery is a right guaranteed to me by and so away goes that fundamental with the constitution, that mutual conthe constitution, it is a part and parcel principle that "a man may follow his iract and covenant in their hands and say the Bloody Run; Queens- of the articles of copartnership under property and recover wherever and with to usif you attempt to set up and secure which the several originally-and now whomsoever he may find it, there are vari- your rights under this instrument, the in a sense -independent states live and our illustrations that might be made, Union must be dissolved, then let it be

> trasmission may be for the simple reason they are things prepared for the appechange of hands so lengthly discussed by

Now, sir, if time is to be regarded at lifthey did right and consequently pre-

But sir, is there the slightest wrong in saw proper to abandon, &c. With usit founded in religion, the bible is filled with of water, what good can they do'

session would be no protection unless cou- tinuance, the negro was intended in his pled with the greatest amount of brute creation for a servent, his physical and mental constitution prove it, his habits Veritas argues further in substance that in his native and this climate prove it, the original kidnepper was guilty of a the difference in the white man in every very great moral wrong, and that this respect from the negro, show that the one wrong was perpetrated in the teeth of was designed to control the other; the God's command, "let the negro alone." comparative conditions physically and but says Veritas, the master finds him mentally of the negro as a slave and self with no taint of personal concern in savage show it. And the further fact the African Slave trade; upon this an ar- that history and experience show that the gument is made against the one and for only way in which the negro can adthe other; how strangely this reasoning vance one degree above the monkey is by making him slave, show that the negro has not performed the office God intended him to perform, until he has been advanced-not reduced-to slavery. He suits no other sphere in life. He cannot per, many years ago, went to Africa and possibly be capacitated for any other, for brought the slaves to America. The kid- the moment he is out of slavery he is a happer according to Veritas was a tres- savage, keep him here, teach him religion passer, he continued to be trespusser and return him to the wilds of Africa and during his travel from Africa to the Uni- he almost instantly becomes the heather ted States. As a trespasser he lands you originally found him; and even here himself and African upon American soil, in our midst it is the experience of all of and as a trespasser continues the negro us that the free negro is much below the in bondage and at work. He, according slave in morals and we all know the furto Veritas, is a wrong door in the be, ther fact that not more than one negro ginning, and in the ending of his con- in a hundred is capable anywere of manection with the negro he has violated king for himself a genteel and comfortafrom him purchases the negro, and by tire as we all know, pleast tell me virtue of his purchase takes the rightful, the design of his creation and construclegal possession of the slave unaffeced by tion if it is not solely and wholly for

B. steals a piece of property from C. who | the trade reopened. I think slavery is a so. If we have the law of the contract states met to think and consult together ment of Vericas but it seems so wholly let us abide by it, let us enforce it be the consequences as they may, and if we are was one of the subjects of serious thought, Veritas and those who think with him not to have our rights in the Union, let question is not Union or disunion, but constitution or no constitution. The question of Union is altoghther colateral I have only to say that I am wholly un- and has nothing to do with the point at issue, have we rights. ought we to proin one and the same person can ever be in the Union if we are not protected .--

> There is as much good sense in remaining in the Union at a sacrifice of right, and for fear of the consequences of disvnion as there would be in a jury returning a verdict against what they knew to be law and evidence and assigning as a reason, they were afraid of being whipt us in the Union, how much we have de-

Mr. Editor I leave the Union and pray hat it may continue so long as it has the constitution for its basis but whenever we must travel out side of the constitution for any purpose and surrender the smalest right, I am for

DISCRION.

A valid marriage may be effected in Pennsylvania by the parties in the presence of witnesses declaring that hey are man and wife.

It will cost \$30,000 to pay off the crew of the Niagara.

A young man, named Robert Hughes, committed suicide at St. Louis on Thursday. Disappointment in love affairs was the alleged occasion of the act.

Assist the afflicted, if thou well Woman's whole life is a history of session was allowed to enjoy it until he institution founded? I assert that it is caust; as for tears, they are but drops